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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

The condition of the United States Treasury when Mr. Cleveland enters upon the duties of his office will be very different from when he left office four years ago. Then there were \$100,000,000 surplus money in the Treasury; now we read that "the cash in the Treasury has reached about the lowest point at which business can be done with comfort and security. Whether it will drop any lower is a mooted question which depends upon several doubtful elements. It will require a very little falling off in customs revenues or a very small increase in pension payments to cause such a decline."

Customs receipts will certainly decline as the prospect of reduced duties becomes nearer, and so Congress will not only have to take special care that pension payments are not increased one dollar, but it will be absolutely necessary that some mode of raising additional revenue be devised to prevent the anticipated temporary decline in customs receipts from proving a very serious matter.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says that the fact that the January disbursements, estimated at about ninety millions in New York and fifty millions additional in other Eastern cities, are made without disturbance or excitement in the money market, affords evidence of the strength and soundness of the business situation. The financial flurry of a fortnight ago caused some anxiety as to how these severe requirements would be met, but this apprehension served to increase the conservatism and care with which preparations were made, and the result shows that the provision has been ample. The Bulletin reasons, therefore, "that it now remains for Congress to carry out the will of the people and put a stop to the silver purchases, and allow the nation to realize the benefits of sound and prosperous business and financial conditions."

The Baltimore American and other Republican papers are very much put out at Mr. Cleveland's decision not to call an extra session of Congress before the adjournment, claiming that in so determining Mr. Cleveland is not fulfilling his pledges made to the people that the corrupt and unjust Republican policy of Protection should not be permitted to stand one moment longer than it would take the new administration to change it. Strange the Republican papers should be so anxious for an immediate reversal of their pet policy. Evidently there is a cat in the meat tub in their eagerness for an extra session at once. It is a good political maxim never to do what your enemy wants you to do, and Mr. Cleveland seems to have a fine appreciation of that principle.

Because Mr. Dan Lamon said that Mr. Cleveland would remember his friends, a Republican contemporary sneeringly remarks: "Of course this is not spolia; it is merely recognition, which shows what a heap of difference there is 'twixt Tweed and Tweedie dum."

Does our sneering Radical friend think that it would be better for the offices which the Republicans have created to go unfiled? And if not, does it think Mr. Cleveland ought to fill them with Republicans? There is vast difference between appointing a man to office for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country, and so doing that he may bleed the Treasury to the fullest extent possible, and that is the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.

The physicians of Senator Kenna hold out no hopes for his recovery, and say that the end may come at any moment. The Senator's strong will, however, bears him up, and he himself believes he will pull through his present attack as he has done so often in similar cases in times past. His friends are anxiously watching every change in his condition, and fear the worst.

George Miller, of Cincinnati, in a letter to the Immigration Bureau asks if it will be a violation of the contract labor law for him to bring into the United States a young woman to whom he became engaged in Germany. George must have imagined when he made the engagement that he had made a contract with a cook or a servant girl.

WHY A SILVER DOLLAR IS AS MUCH AS A GOLD DOLLAR.

A correspondent writes us the following letter:

"A writer in the January Century declares that a sixty-six cent silver dollar might be made legal-tender for a dollar of debt, but would never buy more than sixty-six cents' worth of goods; that a creditor receiving one thousand dollars of such silver for a debt would get only six hundred and sixty dollars because he could buy only six hundred and sixty dollars' worth of goods."

"As a second proposition he declares that if a gold dollar were dropped into the fire and melted, the metal could be sold for one dollar anywhere, but the same thing happening to a silver dollar, the metal would bring only sixty-six cents."

"The second proposition, applying to dealers in money and nobody else, seems to be true. The first seems to me practically false. Does not common observation prove that the very great majority of merchants do not hesitate to exchange one dollar's worth of goods for a legal dollar? There would be trouble somewhere, I know, but would it be in the ordinary business of the country, and how?"

(Signed) The Shield with Two Sides."

A brief explanation is necessary to give an answer to our correspondent that is intelligible. A silver dollar is worth intrinsically only sixty-six cents; indeed, now, we believe, but a little more than sixty-three cents. It is obvious, then, that something besides its own value gives it the purchasing power of a dollar.

What is it? It is this. The Government receives it as a dollar, and treats it everywhere as a dollar. So long as the Government does this, everybody else will do the same, because the Government collects immense revenues every year, approximating five hundred millions of dollars. It has post-offices and sub-treasuries all over the land, where, under its orders, the silver dollar is to be always treated as an entire dollar, and so long, then, as the Government is able to treat this sixty-six cent dollar impartially as an entire dollar, it will be so treated by everyone else within the United States; because he who happens to be in possession of one of these dollars knows that he can always exchange it for a gold dollar at some post-office or at some Government Treasury Department, or pay it as a dollar for something due to the Government. But if events should so shape themselves that the Government was unable to treat this debased dollar as a true dollar, upon the first occasion when it manifested its inability to do so, all other persons in the world would follow its example, and would do the same thing. Then this debased dollar would immediately take its place as a piece of metal worth only sixty-six cents.

The Government so far has been able to keep the silver dollar up to the plane of a gold dollar because the payments that it is constantly making are so enormous that it is able to rid itself of those that come into its Treasury—and we include in the word dollar its silver certificates—as fast as they come in. If the number of these debased dollars or their paper representatives—silver certificates—becomes so great that the Government would be unable to shove them out on the public, in quantities as large as those coming into its Treasury, the accumulation of them in the Treasury would at once create a distrust in the mind of the public, when it would exhibit an unwillingness to receive them, and the long deferred discrimination would therefore at once take place.

The steady operation of general causes must produce their appropriate result, however long that result may be deferred. The perpetual dropping of water consisting of but one drop at a time, will wash down a mountain in the course of time. All matters of this sort are relative only. Our Government is so prodigious in its resources that we are in the habit of supposing it exempt from consequences that overtake other agencies and bodies, but it is not. It must pass under the yoke that fits its special neck.

Our correspondent will get a better idea of the situation from an illustration. The little principality of Monaco, containing some nine square miles, more or less, is an independent power, with a standing army of seventy-two men, and an annual revenue of \$250,000. If this little independent government should go into the same business, in the matter of silver, that the United States Government is engaged in, we should soon see the practical result from it. For instance, if with its revenues, it annually coined and put out amongst its subjects fifty thousand silver dollars worth sixty-six cents each, which it endeavored to maintain at par with gold dollars by receiving them for what was to be paid it, how long does our correspondent think it would be before this sixty-six-cent dollar would drop out of place as money and become a commodity, or else, before the one hundred-cent gold dollar would retire entirely and leave the field completely to the sixty-six-cent dollar? Now, what would happen in Monaco in a very short time, must happen in this Government after a sufficiently long time, and that time appears to be dangerously near. The Government has out now 500,000,000 of dollars of these certificates for depreciated silver; and it is putting out every year 54,000,000 more of them. It has 245,000,000 of greenbacks afloat, and it has in the Treasury about 125,000,000 of gold to meet all demands of paper circulation. It is true, the Government has right to pay its silver certificates with silver, but if a holder of one should demand gold, and should be refused, it would be immediately telegraphed to every commercial center in the world that the Government was discriminating against silver, which would, of course, at once put gold to a premium, and we would be immediately upon the basis of a sixty-six-cent dollar. We think our correspondent can perceive that if this happened, a "very great majority of our merchants" would not, "without hesitation, exchange goods worth one gold dollar, for the legal silver dollar."

THE DISPATCH IS GETTING RIGHT.

The Norfolk Landmark has the following to say:

"Is the tax on State Bank issues right or wrong in principle? If right, it should remain; if wrong, it should be repealed. It seems to us that the question is wholly one of principle, not of expediency."

Upon this the Danville Register remarks:

"The Register has several times expressed the same view. The tax on the circulation of State Banks is of a kind with the Republican doctrine of prohibitory tariff, and is contrary to the spirit of Democracy. For this reason the Democratic party has promised to repeal it."

On Wednesday we asked the Dispatch a question, about this, in substance:

Under the law, an individual or a partnership of individuals may issue his or their promissory notes, payable to the bearer, in any number or quantity that suits it or them, and commerce absolutely demands that this should be so.

Why should not the same persons when they are doing business under a charter be allowed to issue the same notes that they could properly and beneficially issue while they were working without a charter? and we asked it further if it thought Congress had the right, under the power to collect revenue, to lay a tax on the issues of State Banks so heavy as to make it impossible for them to issue notes, and with the intention of making it impossible for them to issue notes.

To this the Dispatch replied yesterday:

"We would simply say now as to the courteous interrogatories which The Times addresses to us in its issue of yesterday that they are so worded as to almost compel us to answer them, if at all, by conceding the truth of that paper's assumptions in the premises."

The Landmark and Register have gotten to the bottom of this whole discussion and they are about right, and from the foregoing extract from the Dispatch we think it has at last gotten right, too.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

The election of senators by the Democrats of New York, Wisconsin, Wyoming, California and Montana ensures Democratic control of the Higher House of Congress for the first time since the war. During the administration of Hayes the Democracy had at one time an apparent majority, but the defection of Mahone, and his affiliation with the Republicans, speedily changed the majority into a virtual minority, as it resulted in equalizing the two parties and putting the nondescript, David Davis, in the chair.

The present Senate stands 48 Republicans and 40 Democrats. All the latter need, therefore, to tie the body in the next Senate, and give the Vice-President the casting vote, are four senators, which they will have without the new senator from New York. With him the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will stand 45 Democrats to 43 Republicans, giving the Democrats a sufficient majority to enable it to organize and control the Higher House.

Now the true Democracy of Congress should determine to support President Cleveland; hold up his hands and sustain him in the efforts to give the people the reforms which have been promised them by the party he represents, and which led to his election. He has been tried, and has never yet been found wanting. His devotion to duty and principle has long since become recognized as the most striking qualities of his character, and the purity of his Democracy has withstood successfully all the efforts of his enemies to assail and injure it in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Although defeated in the electoral colleges in 1888, he still had a majority of 100,000 of the popular vote, and in 1892 he was re-elected to the exalted office of President by a clear electoral majority of 108 over all opponents.

Should any Democrat in either House now, in face of the restoration of the Democratic party to power for the first time since 1860, attempt to embarrass or thwart the President, and either clog or defeat the ends and aims of the party, it will be nothing less than a heinous crime, and should be so regarded. There have been ominous whispers of some such intention on the part of the senators from New York, but it is to be hoped that they are only whispers, and nothing else. Should there be any truth in the reports, however, it will be the duty of the Senate to give those who would seek to mar Democratic harmony in the Government no aid or sympathy. If the Democrats in that body outside of New York will remain true to their duty, their constituents and their principles, there need be no fear of the success of any factious opposition, for even without the two senators from that State, the Senate will still stand 43 to 43, with the Vice-president having the controlling voice.

We write thus on the supposition that there may be some truth in the reports from New York, which have been so generally circulated, although sincerely trusting that these reports are wholly false, and based only on the imagination of the opponents of the senators from the Empire State. True or false, however, the duty of the Democrats in Congress is plain. They must uphold the hands of, and stand by, the President at all hazards.

It is reported positively that Whitelaw Reid has decided to retire to private life. Considering the emphasis of the verdict with which the people sent him there last November, Mr. Reid's decision is eminently proper.

Before its recent enlargement to a forty-two-column paper the Richmond Times was a great paper, and now it is greater. It is a representative Southern newspaper, and a leader in point of news and general matter.—Augusta County Argus.

Thanks, friend; you evidently know a good thing when you see it.

Supreme Court.

In the supreme court of appeals the following opinions were handed down:

Byrd against Commonwealth. Justice John Gibson for plaintiff.

Hise's administrator against Rudasill. From the Circuit Court of Rapahannock county. Affirmed, Judge Lacy delivering opinion.

Gibson against Green's administrator. From the Circuit Court of Culpeper county. Affirmed, Judge Lewis delivering opinion.

Carter against Hough, Gray & Co. Petition to rehear filed.

Drier against Commonwealth. Argued by J. W. B. H. for plaintiff in error and Attorney-General for Commonwealth and submitted.

Mitchell against Commonwealth and Leavelle against Commonwealth. Set for 16th of January.

Riggins against Commonwealth and Shifflet against Commonwealth. Dismissed for failure to print.

Byrd against Commonwealth. Argued by General James G. Field for plaintiff in error.

Hustings Court.

Archer Dodson was arraigned before Judge S. B. Witt in the hustings court yesterday on the charge of burglary. He was convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail for six months.

William Hufia was convicted of stealing from the person and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He was also convicted on two charges of petit larceny and sent to jail for sixty days in one case and six months in the other.

Thomas Carter, William Cheatham alias William Carter, Joseph Clark alias John Brown were each convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail for three months.

P. M. O'Donnell, who was charged with keeping his bar open on Christmas Sunday, was acquitted.

Showing a Mother and Daughter in Plaid Costumes.



These are unusual CURTAIN values—even for Cohen's—

5 pairs Silk Chenille Portieres, 3 old rose, 1 green, 5 tan—wide dados and valances, 12-18 in. wide, 12-18 in. long. Sale price \$3.50. Remnant price, \$2.75 a pair.

4 pairs that were \$5.00 for \$4.75 a pair. 4 pairs, wide dado, were \$8.25, at \$6.75 a pair.

2 pairs figured all over; very handsome; blue and old-rose; were \$12.50, for \$10.00 a pair.

1 pair double face Velour, were \$45, for \$35 a pair.

1 pair double-faced Velour, figured; were \$25, are \$20.

Single-faced Velour, for couch covers and the like; by the strip. Were \$9.35, for \$8. Oriental figures.

LACE CURTAINS—

1 pair, 4 yards long, white; were \$3; are \$1.75.

1 pair, Tarnished, extra wide, hand-embroidered; 4 yards long. Were \$20, are \$10.

1 pair imitation Brussels, were \$30, are \$25.

1 pair—one strip slightly soiled; were \$25, are \$17.50.

2 pairs, 3 yards long, were \$25, are \$15.00 the pair.

3 pairs white lace curtains; been \$17.50 a pair. The lot for \$25.00.

1 pair, 4 yards long, heavy, for fancy work. Been \$5 a yard; is \$3.

2-faced Canton Flannel, 1 to 4-yard pieces, 12-18 in. a yard for \$20 sort.

Silhouette, 2 to 6-yard lengths, been 10 and 12-18; is \$5.

Lot of Curtains Muslin, been 12 a yard, for \$5; figured.

Take Elevator.

There are hundreds of choice pickings from the Fancy DRESS STUFFS. Here's a few of 'em—

2-1/2 yards fine broadcloth, 52 inches; was \$5, for \$3.75 the piece.

17-8 yards reseda broadcloth, 45 inches; was \$2.50, for \$1.80 the piece.

1-3/4 yards green broadcloth, was \$3.50, for \$2.45 the piece.

6 yards handsome English check—52 inches—will make a dress. Was \$7.50; is \$4.50.

3-1/2 yards lady's cloth, black, was \$2.50, for \$1.50 the piece.

Several pieces, 4 to 6 yards, double width striped serge. Been 18 a yard, is 10c.

Short ends of 28-inch all-wool Camel's-hair at 12-18 a yard.

Main Alse.

Here's a clearance of BLANKETS—short lots and pairs soiled from show—

All white, delicate pink borders; guaranteed all-wool. Weight 4 pounds, been \$1, for \$2.50 a pair.

1 pair—one a little snagged from the box—6 pounds, all-wool, California, were \$5.45, for \$3.

10-4 all-wool, California, 9; soiled, hence \$5 a pair.

Double green border of pink; 11-4 all-wool, California, \$1.50 were, \$3 are.

9-4 California Wool, were \$6.70, for \$4.50.

75 Ladies' Flannelette WRAPPERS, Watauback. Been \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. To-day and tomorrow for \$1 and \$1.25.

A preparatory sale of SHIRT WAISTS for boys—

Percale Shirt Waists, for ages 5 to 7; pretty light colors. Been 15 and 50c; are 25c.

Cheviot Shirt Waists, were 35c, now 25c. Outing-shirt Shirt Waists, were 30c, now 25c.

Blouse Waists, for ages 6 to 9; been 75c, are 25c.

White Shirt Waists, linen collar and cuffs, tucked front, plaited back. The Acme—and they're best, 50c from 50c.

Outing-shirt Shirt Waists, small sizes, a few at 10c to close.

Take Elevator.

Just come—another gross of those delightful little GOLD RINGS, with pretty settings, at 46c. We've sold eight or ten gross of them.

More of those Sterling Silver Hat Pins at 25c.

Pretty Stick Pins, 10 and 15c.

Right of Entrance.

Eternal vigilance is the price for well-ordered stocks. A few weeks' neglect has sufficed to accumulate a great lot of remnants among the LININGS—

Dressmaker's Cambric, all colors, 1 to 5-yard pieces, at 3c a yard. It costs almost double that wholesale to-day.

Jeans, 1 to 2-yard pieces, 5c a yard for 10c sort.

Wigan, 3c a yard for 10c sort.

Canvas, 10c a yard for 20c sort.

Percale, 12-18 in. a yard—useful lengths.

Cord Muslin, 1c from 15c.

Silena, the 12-30 sort for 8c.

West Alse.

Here's a feast of savings among the men's goods—

78 pairs Children's real Kid Gloves, clamp fastenings, slightly spotted; were \$1.25, are 50c.

17 pairs velvet Ear-Bobs; were 25c; are 75c, are 40c.

2 Windsor Ties, were 25c, are 10c.

3 pairs men's lined dogskin Gloves, were 75c, are 40c.

8 pairs men all-wool Military Gloves; were 35c, are 12-18c.

Boys' men's Black Kid Gloves, slightly spotted; size 7-8; were \$1, are 25c.

12 pairs men's tan British Socks—some double sole; were 25c, are 10c.

7 pairs fine silk Suspenders, used for show; were \$1.25, are 50c.

21 pairs Sanitary all-wool Socks, been 50c, are 25c.

7 boy's linen bosom Shirts, double back and front, 2c instead of 50c.

6 men's linen bosom Shirts, 17-18; were 50c, are 25c.

5 men's triple-plated gold chains, warranted for five years, \$1.50 each.

Left of Entrance.

And three of a kind bat a bob-tail duah.

Richmond, Friday, Jan. 6, 1893.

Friday for REMNANTS—the accumulated short ends and short lots of the week; occasionally lots not so very short—dress lengths, to art bits of silk. All plainly ticketed with quality, former value and present price. Remnant days are always attractive—they're doubly so during the GRAND REDUCTION SALE, when prices are cut deepest.

Remnants of Linen, Remnants of Silk, Remnants of Cotton Dress Stuffs, Remnants of Black Dress Stuffs, Remnants of Canton Flannel, Short lots of Hosiery, Short lots of Corsets, Short lots of Underwear.

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